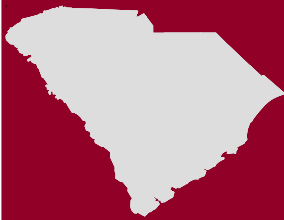


South Carolina Workforce



TRENDS

November 2009 Issue . . . September 2009 Data

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Stimulus Money at Work

Many South Carolinians have found themselves in the middle of the economic downturn that has occurred throughout the United States, and has affected many of us in one way or another. Mary Ann Smalley was one of the employees whose life was impacted by the downturn.

In September 2008, Ms. Smalley lost her job as an Office Manager for Cathuplas, a manufacturing company which produces plastic packaging. Ms. Smalley was already familiar with the Gaffney Workforce Center office, having placed job orders with the Placement Supervisor, Jane Goode. She immediately began her search for work, utilizing the South Carolina JobLink system and many of the other career center services available through the Gaffney office. In December 2008, Ms. Smalley received a call from Joan Penland,

the Area Director of the Gaffney office, concerning a job opening within the office. Since Ms. Smalley's husband had recently lost his job due to a layoff, she felt this was the break she needed. A few weeks after her interview, Ms. Smalley began work as a Program Assistant.

Ms. Smalley jumped right in and learned all she could in her new role at the South Carolina Employment Security Commission (ESC). In May 2009, she moved to a Job Developer position with the Gaffney Workforce Center. This position was created through stimulus dollars the ESC received in order to assist those customers impacted by the recession.

So far, Ms. Smalley has referred over 950 job seekers to SC employers and placed 270 people back in



As a job developer in the Gaffney Workforce Center, Mary Ann Smalley works with both job seekers and employers.

the workforce, including Lorge Loaisiga.

Mr. Loaisiga was employed fulltime as an assembler with a large truck manufacturing company until September 2008, when the company had to lay off employees. Fortunately, he found work again as an injection molding maintenance technician. However, he experienced another layoff from this job in December 2008. Mr. Loaisiga updated his information in JobLink and began again to search for job prospects. In August 2009, a job opening became available with Cooper Standard as an Associate Extruder Technician. Feeling Mr. Loaisiga was a perfect match, Ms. Smalley contacted the employer and was able to get him an interview. Unfortunately, the interview

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did not go well, due to what Mr. Loasiga felt was his “nervousness” and very few opportunities for interviews. But, Ms. Smalley did not give up. She called the employer again, and because of their previous contacts, she was able to assist Mr. Loasiga in getting another interview. This time it went well, and he successfully secured the position with Cooper Standard and started work September 8, 2009.

Ms. Smalley feels that a Job Developer’s main goal should be “to strengthen our partnerships with employers to facilitate our customers’ return to work. My background in Human Resource Management has helped me identify skilled applicants for employers. This skill selection is critical for our agency, so we can become a true partner with our employers,” she said.

For Cooper Standard, this partnership has been working well. Recently James Snead, Human Resources Manager for Cooper Standard Automotive, wrote that he would like to “commend the Gaffney Workforce Center’s success in quickly identifying the outstanding, well qualified workers necessary to address our rebound in sales.” He goes on to say that the “office has performed superior service to both unemployed workers and employers.”

Ms. Smalley is also working with the newly announced Jetline Promo, a promotional products company that is relocating to South Carolina. The company plans to hire 100 people by March 2010 with plans to add on 50 to 60 more as production increases. In partnership with ReadySC, Ms. Smalley assists the company with their application process and scheduling interviews. The Gaffney office is also providing interviewing space for the Jetline staff.

Contributing to South Carolina’s Economic Recovery

On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) hoping to create jobs, promote the nation’s economic recovery, and assist those most impacted by the recession. The new administration signed a 787 billion dollar package, in hopes of providing relief for the unemployed and uninsured.

From the ARRA, each state received a lump sum, totaling more than \$395 million, to use at their discretion. South Carolina was awarded \$5.6 million, giving the SC Employment Security Commission the opportunity to hire 87 job developers and re-employment specialists in the state’s 36 workforce centers. This additional support allowed the nation’s workforce system to enhance its role in America’s economic recovery. As of October 23, 2009, stimulus funded staff have been able to place 3,455 South Carolinians in jobs throughout the state.

As a job developer with the ESC, Ralph Hawley is making visits to businesses in his community, telling employers about the services the agency provides, establishing new accounts, and obtaining available job listings. Since he started in this position in August 2009 at the Lexington Workforce Center, Mr. Hawley has made over 150 employer contacts and has written 70 new job orders. He has assisted in coordinating three Job Fairs, which placed 50 customers into jobs.

“Putting people to work and helping them solve employment problems is what we are all about,” says Mr. Hawley. “The gratitude expressed to us, by both our customers and our employers, makes all the hard work worthwhile.”



At the Lexington Workforce Center, Job Developer Ralph Hawley congratulates Michael Fields on his new position with Magna International.

Recently, Mr. Hawley began working with Magna International, a regional signage company, to locate an experienced sign painter. Through his contacts as a Job Developer, Mr. Hawley was able to locate Michael Fields, who had been commuting 60 miles for work. He set up an interview for Mr. Fields, feeling he was the right candidate for this job. The interview went well and Mr. Fields is now gainfully employed at Magna, eliminating a lengthy commute to work, and providing a salary increase. “The main thing I have learned is, if you are willing to ‘go the extra mile,’ you can make a tremendous difference in the quality of life experienced by our customers, and that is ultimately why we are here,” says Mr. Hawley.

Creativity Gets the Job Done

While job developers are staking out upcoming jobs, the staff at the ESC’s local workforce centers are placing people in existing positions. Some, like Susan Crutchfield, are new to this type of work. Ms. Crutchfield was hired in May as a

Program Assistant at the Coastal Workforce Center in Conway. She was also hired with ARRA funds. "She's one of the best employees I've ever had working for me," said Sheila Daniels, Coastal Workforce Employment Services Supervisor. "She's compassionate, a very hard worker, quick, and she juggles a lot of things at once."

Ms. Daniels says the workforce center sees between 500 and 800 clients per day. "Normally, we have a large influx of people coming into the office this time of year, because it is so seasonal here. Our staff has stepped up to the plate and is seeing everyone as fast as we can... I think that teamwork is the key," said Ms. Daniels.



Stimulus money was used to hire Susan Crutchfield as a Program Assistant in the Coastal Workforce Center.

Tammy Elliott was another client who was on the verge of losing her job. She visited the workforce center in June, but went home feeling helpless. "The workforce center was a 30-mile-drive from my house, and the first trip to Coastal was a terrible experience. I knew I was about to lose my job, and I was scared to death," she said.

Ms. Elliott applied for food stamps, but did not qualify. "I called the workforce center again and Susan answered the phone. I explained everything and Susan told me to come in and ask for her."

When she arrived at the workforce center, Ms. Crutchfield began working with Ms. Elliott, completing an application she could later use to assist her with referrals. This application is used for clients who need referrals, but lack transportation. Ms. Crutchfield said she made an unlimited number of referrals, over the phone for Ms. Elliott, based on this application.

"I would get messages on my voice mail saying, 'I found this job,' or 'I went ahead and referred you for this job,'" said Ms. Elliott.

After several referrals, Ms. Elliott was placed with Horry County Parks and Recreation as an Administrative Assistant.

Her new job has been a blessing. "Walking into the Coastal Workforce Center that day, you saw that everybody was swamped. Susan was my light in the darkest hour," she said.

Susan Crutchfield has placed 181 South Carolinians to date.

Job Developers are located in each of the ESC Workforce Centers throughout the state.

To find out more about this program, and assisting South Carolinians in returning to work, please contact your local Workforce Center.

For a complete list of Workforce Center locations, see page 15, or go to www.sces.org/loff/locoff.htm.

**by ESC Employment & Training
Technical Services**

**County Unemployment Rates
September 2009
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)**

Counties	Rates
Allendale	22.5
Chester	21.1
McCormick	21.0
Union	20.6
Marion	20.2
Barnwell	19.0
Orangeburg	18.7
Bamberg	18.1
Lancaster	17.9
Dillon	17.2
Chesterfield	16.8
Cherokee	16.2
Clarendon	16.1
Hampton	16.1
Lee	15.7
Marlboro	15.7
Williamsburg	15.4
Abbeville	14.8
Calhoun	14.4
Colleton	14.2
Oconee	14.2
York	14.1
Sumter	13.9
Greenwood	13.7
Darlington	13.0
Fairfield	12.9
Anderson	12.5
Georgetown	12.5
Spartanburg	12.2
Florence	11.7
Laurens	11.7
Newberry	11.7
Horry	10.9
Berkeley	10.7
Edgefield	10.7
Jasper	10.7
Pickens	10.6
Kershaw	10.4
Dorchester	10.3
Greenville	10.2
Richland	9.5
Aiken	9.4
Saluda	9.4
Charleston	9.0
Beaufort	8.7
Lexington	8.3

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



September 2009

Employment Continues to Fall . . .

Unemployment Inches Up in September...

The number of unemployed persons (15.1 million) and the unemployment rate (9.8%) rose slightly in September. Since the recession began in December 2007, the number of unemployed has risen by 7.6 million, and the unemployment rate has doubled. The jobless rates for adult men (10.3%), adult women (7.8%), teenagers (25.9%), whites (9.0%), blacks (15.4%), and Hispanics (12.7%) showed little change in September.

Regional and State Rates... The West reported the highest regional jobless rate, 10.6%, followed by the Midwest, 9.8% in September. The Northeast and South recorded the lowest rates, 9.0% and 9.3%, respectively. Over the year, all four regions registered significant jobless rate increases, the largest of which was in the West (+3.9 percentage points). Michigan again recorded the highest unemployment rate among the states, 15.3%. The states with the next highest rates were Nevada, 13.3%; Rhode Island, 13.0%; and California, 12.2%. The rates in Nevada and Rhode Island set new series highs. Florida, at 11.0%, also posted a series high. **South Carolina's** unemployment rate was 11.6%, up from a revised rate of 11.4% in August. North Dakota continued to register the lowest jobless rate, 4.2%, followed by South Dakota, 4.8%, and Nebraska, 4.9%. In total, 27 states registered jobless rates significantly lower than the U.S. figure of 9.8%, 9 states and the District of Columbia had measurably higher rates, and 14 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.

Employment Down... Nonfarm payroll employment continued to decline in September (-263,000). From May through September, job losses averaged 307,000 per month, compared with losses averaging 645,000 per month from November 2008 to April. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, payroll employment has fallen by 7.2 million. In September, the largest job losses were in Construction, Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and Government.

Construction declined by 64,000. Monthly job losses averaged 66,000 from May through September, compared with an average of 117,000 per month from November to April. Since December 2007, Construction has fallen by 1.5 million. Manufacturing fell by 51,000 in September. Over the past 3 months, job losses have averaged 53,000 per month, compared with an average monthly loss of 161,000 from October to June. Manufacturing has been reduced by 2.1 million, since the onset of the recession. In the Service-Providing sector, the number of jobs in Retail Trade fell by 39,000 in September. From April through September, Retail employment fell by an average of 29,000 per month, compared with an average monthly loss of 68,000 for the prior 6-month period. Government was down by 53,000 in September, with the largest decline occurring in the non-education component of Local Government (-24,000). Health Care continued to increase in September (19,000). Health Care has added 559,000 jobs, since the beginning of the recession, although the average monthly job gain (22,000) thus far in 2009 is down from the average monthly gain (30,000) during 2008. Transportation and Warehousing continued to trend down in September. The number of jobs in Financial Activities, Professional and Business Services, Leisure and Hospitality, and Information showed little or no change over the month.

Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings... In September, average hourly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers on private non-farm payrolls edged up by 1 cent, or 0.1%, to \$18.67. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.5%, while average weekly earnings have risen by only 0.7% due to declines in the average workweek. The average workweek for production and non-supervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls in September edged down by 0.1 hour to 33.0 hours. Both the manufacturing workweek and factory overtime decreased by 0.1 hour over the month, to 39.8 and 2.8 hours, respectively.

Producer Price Index (PPI)

Increases... The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods, which measures the cost of a basket of goods and services from the perspective of the seller, declined 0.6% in September, seasonally adjusted. This decrease followed a 1.7% rise in August and a 0.9% decline in July. On an unadjusted basis, prices for finished goods fell 4.8% from September 2008 to September 2009, the tenth consecutive month of year-over-year declines. Movements in the PPI tend to forecast movements in the CPI.

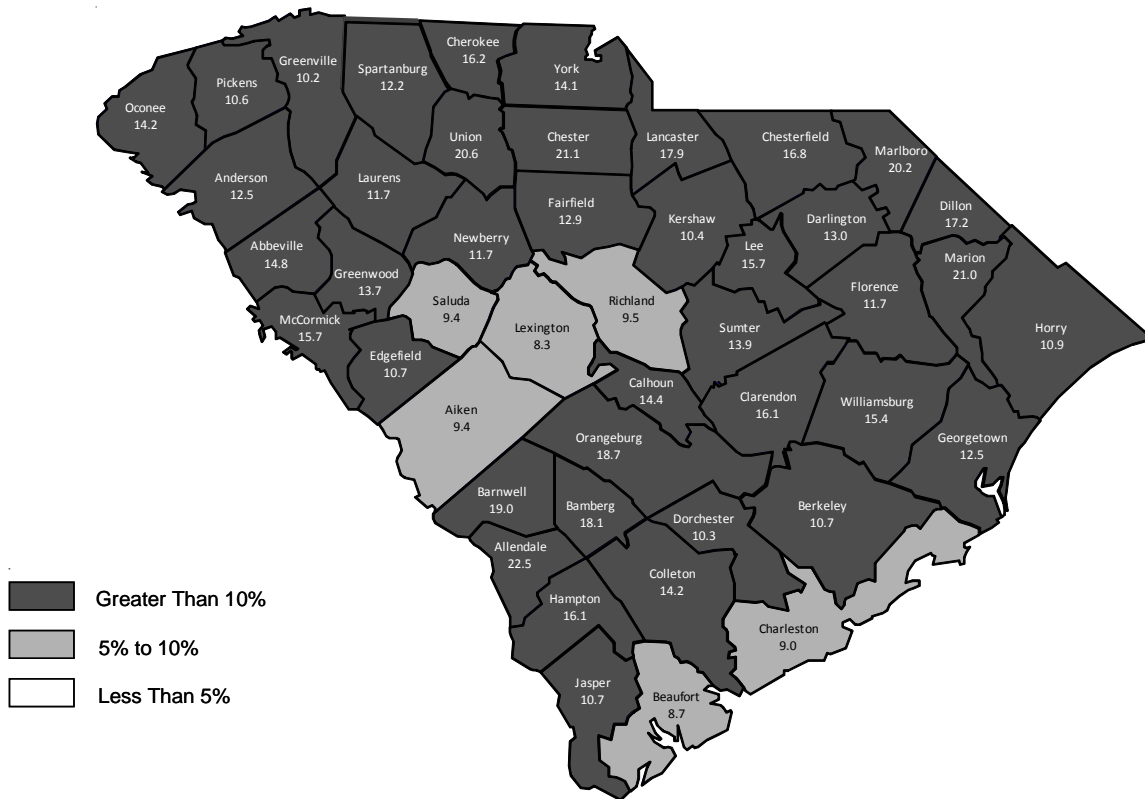
Consumer Prices Up... The Consumer Price Index (CPI), which measures the average change in prices over time of goods and services from the purchaser's perspective, rose 0.2% in September, seasonally adjusted. This increase was less than the 0.4% rise in August. The index has decreased 1.3% over the last 12 months on a not seasonally adjusted basis. The all items less food and energy index increased 0.2% in September, after increasing 0.1% in each of the previous two months. The energy index also increased in September, as increases in the indices for gasoline, fuel oil and electricity more than offset a decline in the index for natural gas.

Sources:

- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- U.S. Department of Labor

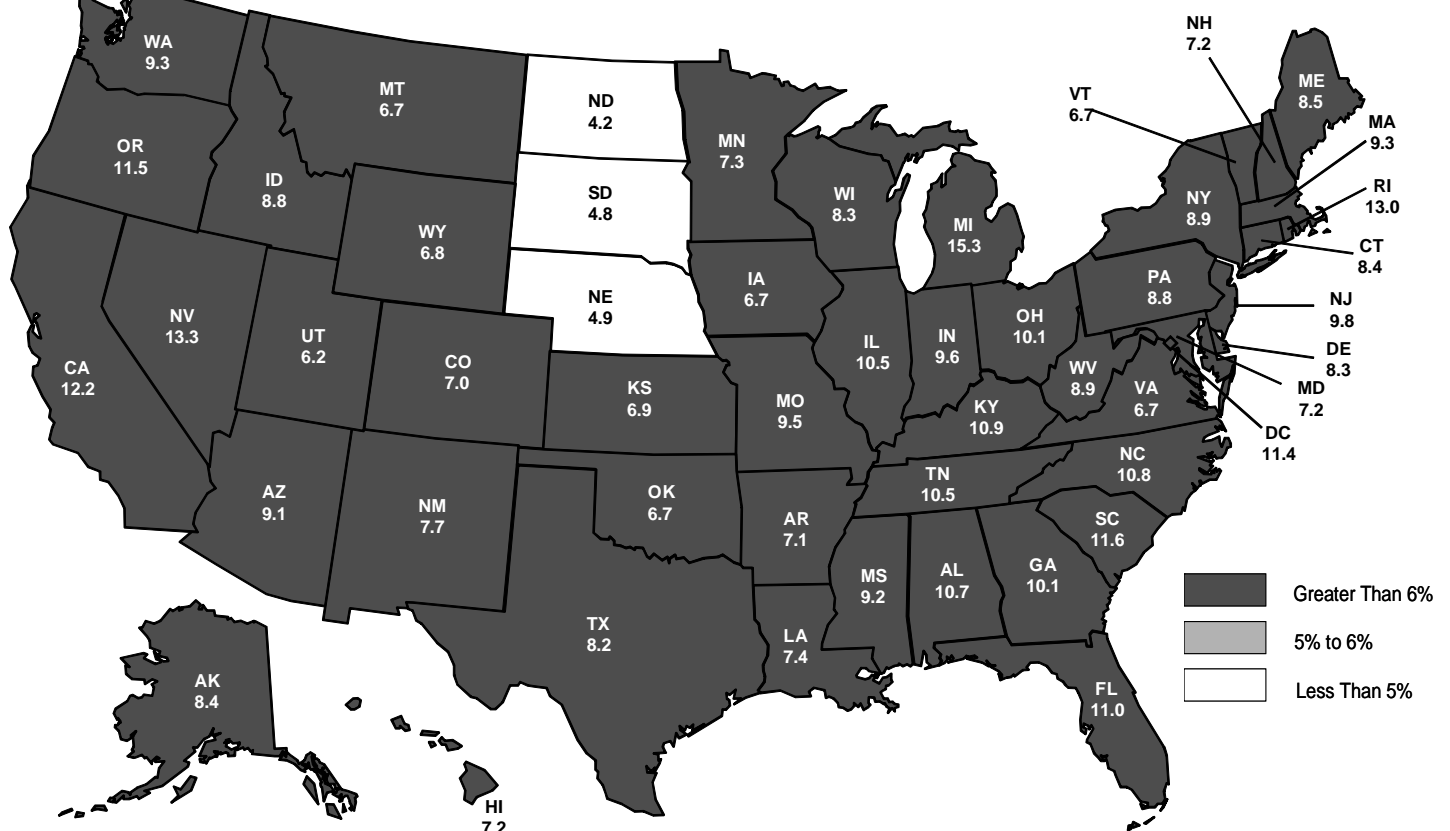
South Carolina Unemployment Rates by County

September 2009 State Unemployment Rate = 11.6%



United States Unemployment Rates by State

September 2009 National Unemployment Rate = 9.8%



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

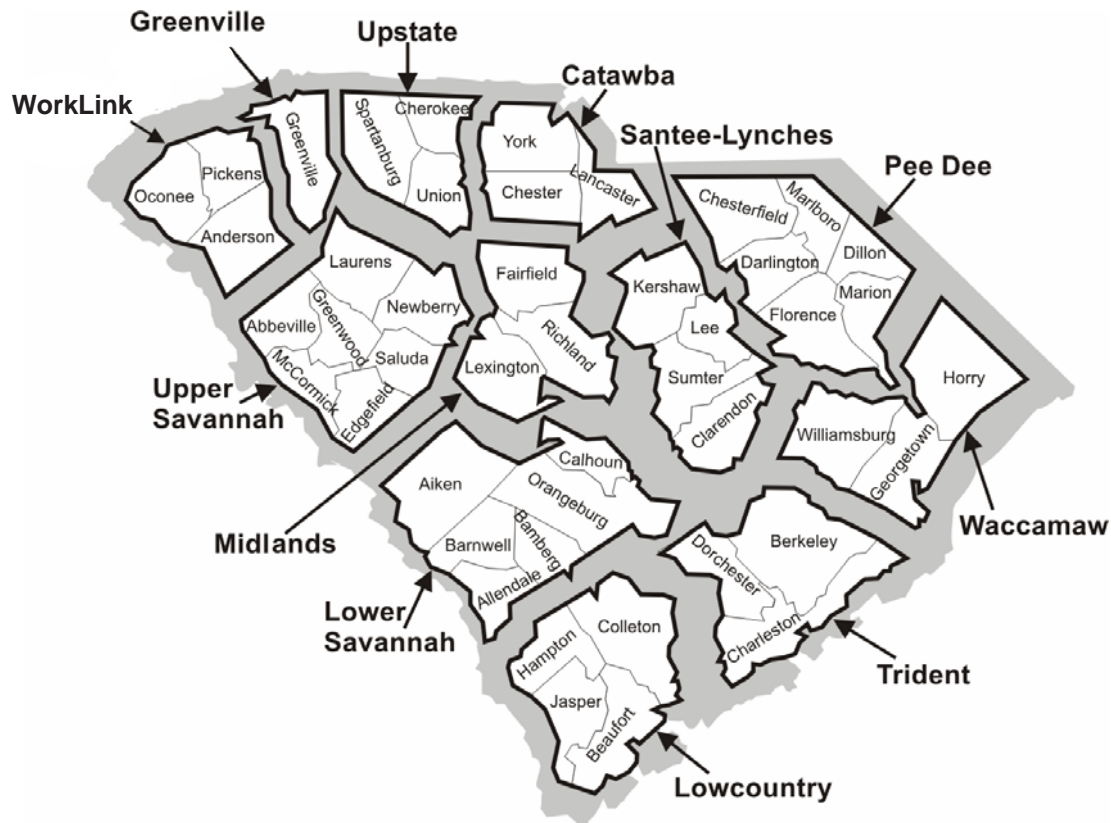
Labor Force and Unemployment by County and Metropolitan Area (MA) September 2009

County/MA	Labor Force			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate (%)		
	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008
Abbeville	11,332	11,550	11,382	1,675	1,733	1,002	14.8	15.0	8.8
Aiken	74,526	76,691	75,281	6,973	7,583	4,975	9.4	9.9	6.6
Allendale	3,257	3,300	3,381	733	716	644	22.5	21.7	19.0
Anderson MA	85,764	87,754	85,071	10,711	10,857	6,161	12.5	12.4	7.2
Bamberg	6,157	6,197	6,315	1,116	1,082	886	18.1	17.5	14.0
Barnwell	9,040	9,135	9,022	1,721	1,694	1,158	19.0	18.5	12.8
Beaufort	61,745	62,634	64,445	5,344	5,481	3,562	8.7	8.8	5.5
Berkeley	80,018	81,520	79,646	8,541	8,608	5,421	10.7	10.6	6.8
Calhoun	7,370	7,266	7,102	1,063	874	681	14.4	12.0	9.6
Charleston	176,433	180,076	176,949	15,955	16,375	10,301	9.0	9.1	5.8
Cherokee	25,361	25,655	25,440	4,119	4,156	2,568	16.2	16.2	10.1
Chester	15,584	15,776	15,136	3,287	3,339	1,916	21.1	21.2	12.7
Chesterfield	18,716	19,051	18,757	3,152	3,228	2,015	16.8	16.9	10.7
Clarendon	12,311	12,488	12,488	1,980	1,959	1,401	16.1	15.7	11.2
Colleton	16,468	16,748	16,879	2,338	2,355	1,666	14.2	14.1	9.9
Darlington	32,246	33,055	31,621	4,188	4,363	2,983	13.0	13.2	9.4
Dillon	12,852	13,064	12,921	2,205	2,235	1,524	17.2	17.1	11.8
Dorchester	64,067	65,245	63,723	6,614	6,639	4,061	10.3	10.2	6.4
Edgefield	11,014	11,280	11,078	1,173	1,212	835	10.7	10.7	7.5
Fairfield	11,399	11,579	11,516	1,473	1,519	1,411	12.9	13.1	12.3
Florence	64,926	66,204	63,479	7,580	7,562	4,949	11.7	11.4	7.8
Georgetown	29,864	30,296	30,405	3,719	3,632	2,328	12.5	12.0	7.7
Greenville	228,867	228,811	226,174	23,424	22,926	13,861	10.2	10.0	6.1
Greenwood	29,613	29,943	30,275	4,066	4,100	2,671	13.7	13.7	8.8
Hampton	7,573	7,672	7,677	1,222	1,202	785	16.1	15.7	10.2
Horry/Myrtle Beach MA	131,278	134,341	130,217	14,256	13,920	9,562	10.9	10.4	7.3
Jasper	9,927	10,036	10,233	1,066	1,056	667	10.7	10.5	6.5
Kershaw	30,546	30,998	29,983	3,182	3,265	2,128	10.4	10.5	7.1
Lancaster	29,115	29,463	29,518	5,220	5,308	3,834	17.9	18.0	13.0
Laurens	34,231	34,500	33,883	4,004	4,208	2,645	11.7	12.2	7.8
Lee	8,191	8,337	8,076	1,285	1,291	808	15.7	15.5	10.0
Lexington	134,250	135,780	132,384	11,183	11,053	7,107	8.3	8.1	5.4
Marion	13,046	13,280	13,015	2,742	2,750	2,004	21.0	20.7	15.4
Marlboro	11,639	11,897	11,691	2,351	2,421	1,693	20.2	20.3	14.5
McCormick	3,317	3,391	3,394	522	555	388	15.7	16.4	11.4
Newberry	17,968	18,344	18,453	2,109	2,168	1,499	11.7	11.8	8.1
Oconee	30,423	30,829	30,367	4,316	4,394	2,439	14.2	14.3	8.0
Orangeburg	40,819	40,541	40,929	7,615	6,890	5,297	18.7	17.0	12.9
Pickens	60,222	60,340	59,590	6,357	6,360	3,924	10.6	10.5	6.6
Richland	183,427	186,017	181,191	17,473	17,825	12,257	9.5	9.6	6.8
Saluda	9,292	9,420	9,180	870	884	607	9.4	9.4	6.6
Spartanburg MA	139,285	141,331	138,924	16,970	17,366	10,252	12.2	12.3	7.4
Sumter MA	43,176	43,311	42,749	5,990	5,721	3,973	13.9	13.2	9.3
Union	12,203	12,380	11,805	2,516	2,564	1,424	20.6	20.7	12.1
Williamsburg	15,206	15,540	15,497	2,344	2,395	1,720	15.4	15.4	11.1
York	108,348	108,249	108,072	15,299	14,587	9,016	14.1	13.5	8.3
Multi-County MAs									
Charleston MA	320,517	326,840	320,318	31,109	31,621	19,783	9.7	9.7	6.2
Columbia MA	376,285	381,060	371,355	35,245	35,420	24,190	9.4	9.3	6.5
Florence MA	97,172	99,259	95,100	11,768	11,925	7,932	12.1	12.0	8.3
Greenville MA	323,320	323,651	319,647	33,785	33,494	20,430	10.4	10.3	6.4
South Carolina*	2,170.6	2,173.5	2,164.2	252.0	248.4	161.4	11.6	11.4	7.5
United States*	154,010	154,580	154,620	15,140	14,930	9,590	9.8	9.7	6.2

*Seasonally adjusted; in thousands

Unemployment Rates by Workforce Investment Area (WIA)

September 2009



WIA Areas	Sept. 2009	WIA Areas	Sept. 2009	WIA Areas	Sept. 2009
<u>CATAWBA WIA</u>	15.6	<u>MIDLANDS WIA</u>	9.2	<u>UPPER SAVANNAH WIA</u>	12.3
Chester County	21.1	Fairfield County	12.9	McCormick County	15.7
Lancaster County	17.9	Richland County	9.5	Abbeville County	14.8
York County	14.1	Lexington County	8.3	Greenwood County	13.7
				Laurens County	11.7
		<u>PEE DEE WIA</u>	14.5	Newberry County	11.7
<u>GREENVILLE WIA</u>	10.2	Marion County	21.0	Edgefield County	10.7
Greenville County	10.2	Marlboro County	20.2	Saluda County	9.4
		Dillon County	17.2		
		Chesterfield County	16.8	<u>UPSTATE WIA</u>	13.3
<u>LOWCOUNTRY WIA</u>	10.4	Darlington County	13.0	Union County	20.6
Hampton County	16.1	Florence County	11.7	Cherokee County	16.2
Colleton County	14.2			Spartanburg County	12.2
Jasper County	10.7	<u>SANTEE-LYNCHES WIA</u>	13.2		
Beaufort County	8.7	Clarendon County	16.1	<u>WACCAMAW WIA</u>	11.5
		Lee County	15.7	Williamsburg County	15.4
<u>LOWER SAVANNAH WIA</u>	13.6	Sumter County	13.9	Georgetown County	12.5
Allendale County	22.5	Kershaw County	10.4	Horry County	10.9
Barnwell County	19.0				
Orangeburg County	18.7	<u>TRIDENT WIA</u>	9.7	<u>WORKLINK WIA</u>	12.1
Bamberg County	18.1	Berkeley County	10.7	Oconee County	14.2
Calhoun County	14.4	Dorchester County	10.3	Anderson County	12.5
Aiken County	9.4	Charleston County	9.0	Pickens County	10.6

Statewide Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment September 2009

Industry	Net Change From:				
	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,851,000	1,848,500	1,919,700	2,500	-68,700
Total Private	1,505,400	1,520,100	1,576,200	-14,700	-70,800
Goods Producing	313,500	315,900	360,200	-2,400	-46,700
Service Providing	1,537,500	1,532,600	1,559,500	4,900	-22,000
Private Service Providing	1,191,900	1,204,200	1,216,000	-12,300	-24,100
Mining & Logging	4,100	4,100	4,200	0	-100
Construction	96,900	98,700	115,800	-1,800	-18,900
Construction of Buildings	24,200	25,000	29,300	-800	-5,100
Heavy & Civil Engineering	13,300	13,500	15,600	-200	-2,300
Specialty Trade Contractors	59,400	60,200	70,900	-800	-11,500
Manufacturing	212,500	213,100	240,200	-600	-27,700
<i>Durable Goods</i>	116,400	117,000	134,900	-600	-18,500
Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Products	33,100	33,200	33,800	-100	-700
Computer & Electronic Products, Electrical Equip., Appliance & Component	17,900	17,900	18,600	0	-700
Transportation Equipment	30,200	30,300	31,500	-100	-1,300
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>	96,100	96,100	105,300	0	-9,200
Food, Beverage & Tobacco Products	18,500	18,600	19,100	-100	-600
Textile Mills, Textile Mills Products & Apparel	22,100	21,700	27,000	400	-4,900
Petroleum, Coal Products & Chemical	20,100	20,200	21,100	-100	-1,000
Plastics & Rubber Products	19,900	19,900	20,500	0	-600
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	356,200	356,400	369,500	-200	-13,300
Wholesale Trade	68,700	67,100	70,600	1,600	-1,900
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	33,700	33,300	36,500	400	-2,800
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	20,800	20,700	21,000	100	-200
Retail Trade	224,900	226,000	235,100	-1,100	-10,200
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	28,700	28,800	29,700	-100	-1,000
Food & Beverage Stores	42,900	42,900	43,100	0	-200
Health & Personal Care Stores	16,000	15,900	15,900	100	100
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	18,300	18,800	21,500	-500	-3,200
General Merchandise Stores	45,300	46,100	49,100	-800	-3,800
Transportation, Warehouse & Utilities	62,600	63,300	63,800	-700	-1,200
Utilities	12,700	12,900	12,800	-200	-100
Transportation & Warehousing	49,900	50,400	51,000	-500	-1,100
Information	29,600	29,900	29,000	-300	600
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	6,700	6,700	6,900	0	-200
Telecommunications	13,500	13,600	13,400	-100	100
Financial Activities	102,100	103,500	105,900	-1,400	-3,800
Finance & Insurance	73,500	73,800	75,600	-300	-2,100
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	34,800	35,200	37,100	-400	-2,300
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	28,600	29,700	30,300	-1,100	-1,700

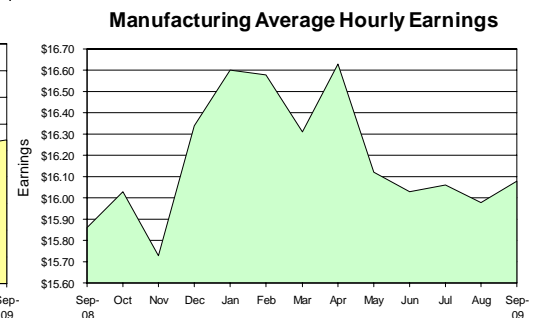
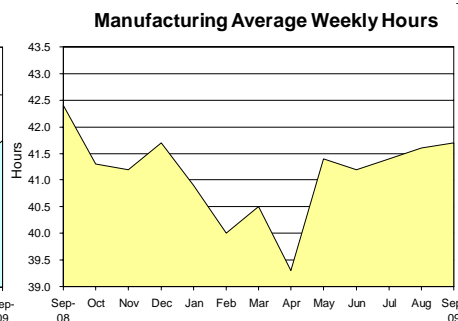
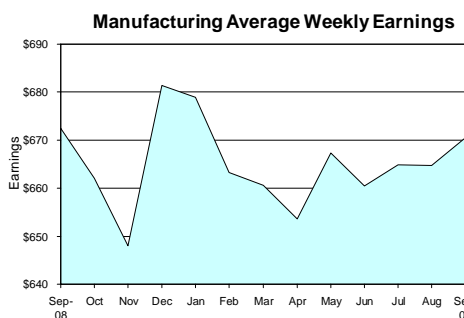
Note: Due to U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics restrictions, some industry employment estimates published in prior years will no longer be available.

Statewide Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (continued from previous page)

Industry				Net Change From:	
	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008
Professional and Business Services	219,800	218,300	217,600	1,500	2,200
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	78,300	76,700	73,500	1,600	4,800
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	21,700	21,300	20,900	400	800
Management of Companies & Enterprises	15,800	15,700	15,600	100	200
Administrative & Support, Waste Mgt. & Remediation Svcs	125,700	125,900	128,500	-200	-2,800
Administrative & Support Services	114,000	114,300	117,600	-300	-3,600
Employment Services	46,700	45,700	51,500	1,000	-4,800
Services to Buildings & Dwellings	33,700	33,900	32,700	-200	1,000
Educational and Health Services	209,100	207,200	209,300	1,900	-200
Health Care & Social Assistance	173,400	172,200	174,300	1,200	-900
Ambulatory Health Care Services	68,600	68,300	68,200	300	400
Hospitals	43,300	43,300	43,200	0	100
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	36,700	36,600	36,300	100	400
Leisure and Hospitality	206,600	217,700	214,400	-11,100	-7,800
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	28,700	30,500	29,100	-1,800	-400
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation	23,400	25,300	24,100	-1,900	-700
Accommodation & Food Services	177,900	187,200	185,300	-9,300	-7,400
Accommodation	26,800	28,800	30,900	-2,000	-4,100
Food Services & Drinking Places	151,100	158,400	154,400	-7,300	-3,300
Other Services (except Public Administration)	68,500	71,200	70,300	-2,700	-1,800
Repair & Maintenance	15,600	16,000	16,500	-400	-900
Personal & Laundry Services	17,700	17,800	17,800	-100	-100
Total Government	345,600	328,400	343,500	17,200	2,100
Federal Government	32,400	32,500	30,500	-100	1,900
State Government	99,100	95,200	101,300	3,900	-2,200
State Government Education	43,800	40,000	46,400	3,800	-2,600
Local Government	214,100	200,700	211,700	13,400	2,400
Local Government Education	113,000	94,700	110,500	18,300	2,500

September 2009 Average Hours and Earnings

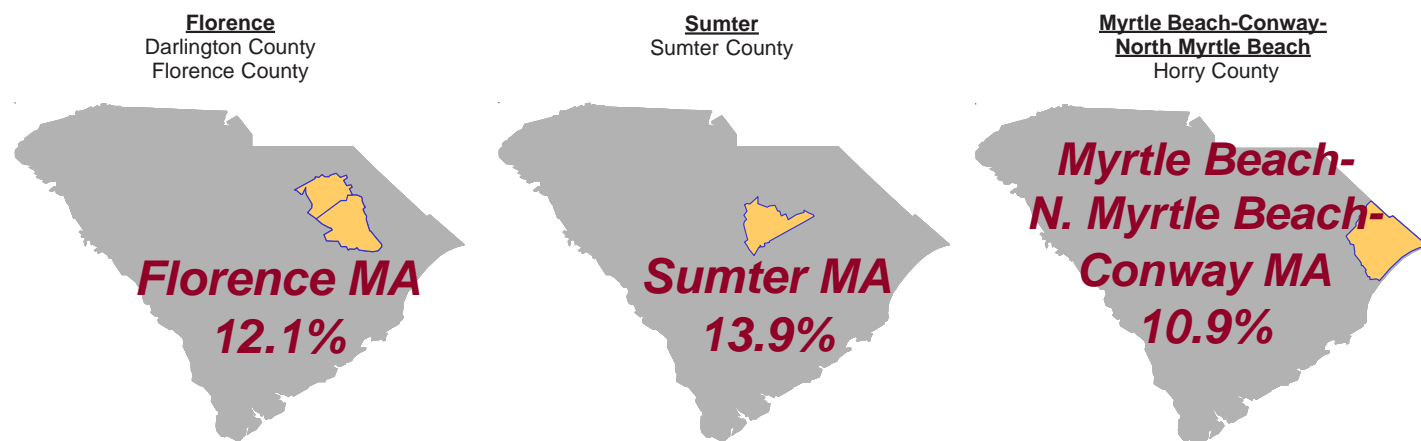
Industry	Average Weekly Earnings (\$)			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings (\$)		
	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008
Manufacturing	670.54	664.77	672.46	41.7	41.6	42.4	16.08	15.98	15.86
Durable Goods	673.68	680.75	693.50	42.0	42.6	44.2	16.04	15.98	15.69
Nondurable Goods	665.76	645.19	646.82	41.3	40.4	40.2	16.12	15.97	16.09



Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Major Metropolitan Areas September 2009

Industry	Florence			Sumter			Myrtle Beach		
	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	86,900	87,600	88,400	35,000	34,500	36,000	119,900	122,000	123,200
Total Private	70,600	71,500	71,500	27,300	27,300	28,700	104,500	109,500	108,000
Goods Producing	15,400	15,400	17,100	9,100	9,100	10,000	12,100	12,100	13,600
Service Providing	71,500	72,200	71,300	25,900	25,400	26,000	107,800	109,900	109,600
Private Service Providing	55,200	56,100	54,400	18,200	18,200	18,700	92,400	97,400	94,400
Manufacturing				6,300	6,400	7,000			
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	16,900	16,900	17,300				25,500	25,500	26,100
Retail Trade							21,200	21,400	21,800
Leisure & Hospitality							33,300	38,000	34,500
Accommodations & Food Services							27,800	31,500	28,200
Food Services & Drinking Places							15,900	16,900	18,500
Total Government	16,300	16,100	16,900	7,700	7,200	7,300	15,400	12,500	15,200
Federal Government	700	700	800	1,300	1,300	1,200	600	600	600
State Government	3,400	3,400	3,500	1,700	1,600	1,600	3,900	3,800	3,300
Local Government	12,200	12,000	12,600	4,700	4,300	4,500	10,900	8,100	11,300

September 2009 Unemployment Rates for Metropolitan Areas



Palmetto Progress . . . News on Job Creation in South Carolina's Economy

Lancaster County — Internet-marketing company Red Ventures is moving to northern Lancaster County, where it plans to add 1,000 jobs over the next five to seven years, company officials said. The Charlotte company, which steadily has added employees even during the recession, is leaving its headquarters in mid-November for a 57,000-square-foot building just south of the N.C. line. Overall, the company expects to invest more than \$20 million in its new facility. They also expect to add 100 new positions at the new location by the end of the year. Red Ventures has about 250 employees in Charlotte and 400 in its other locations in the United States, Puerto Rico and

Guatemala. Founded in 2000, Red Ventures generates customers for well-known brands in satellite television, Internet services and home security. It was ranked 17th on last year's Inc. 500 list of fastest-growing private companies. (*The State*)

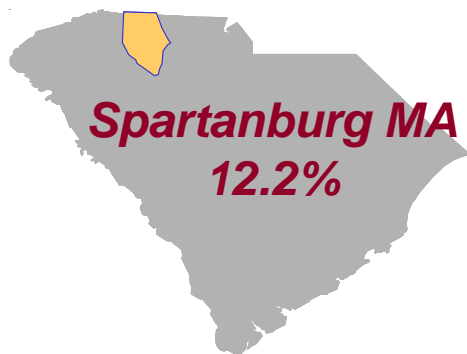
Chesterfield County — Devon Office Furniture plans to consolidate most of its assembly and domestic distribution from New York, Florida, Texas and Pennsylvania to an 80,000-square-foot facility in South Carolina. The company expects to add 20 jobs to rural Chesterfield County over the next five years. (*The Sun News*)

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Major Metropolitan Areas September 2009

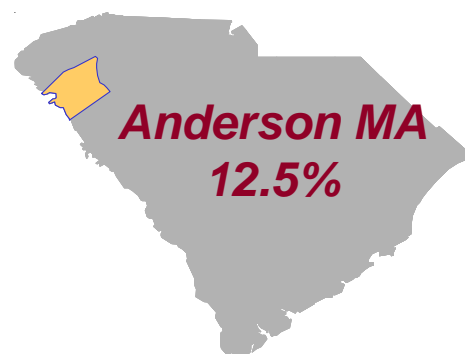
Industry	Spartanburg			Anderson		
	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	123,900	124,000	129,800	60,000	61,100	62,900
Total Private	104,700	105,700	110,500	47,900	49,200	50,700
Goods Producing	31,100	31,300	34,500	15,500	15,500	16,700
Service Providing	92,800	92,700	95,300	44,500	45,600	46,200
Private Service Providing	73,600	74,400	76,000	32,400	33,700	34,000
Manufacturing	25,500	25,500	26,700	11,900	12,000	12,900
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	24,800	24,700	26,600	11,300	11,300	11,600
Retail Trade	13,300	13,300	13,900	8,100	8,100	8,300
Total Government	19,200	18,300	19,300	12,100	11,900	12,200
Federal Government	500	500	500	300	300	300
State Government	3,900	3,700	3,900	2,200	2,200	2,100
Local Government	14,800	14,100	14,900	9,600	9,400	9,800

September 2009 Unemployment Rates for Metropolitan Areas

Spartanburg
Spartanburg County



Anderson
Anderson County



Charleston County — Scientific Research Corporation will add 300 workers and invest an additional \$4 million at its North Charleston facility over the next five years, the company announced. The Atlanta-based company provides advanced engineering solutions for government and commercial customers. The planned addition would increase its local workforce to about 1,000, said Michael Watt, president and CEO. The bulk of the company's employees are located in North Charleston. Watt said the North Charleston facility will be a hub for electronic systems work for federal customers, including the U.S. Defense, State and Justice Departments. Watt said the new jobs will

require workers with backgrounds in science and engineering. (*The Charleston Regional Business Journal*)

Cherokee County — Jetline Promo, a supplier of customized promotional products, announced that it will locate its new facility in Cherokee County. The \$3.5 million investment is expected to generate 247 new jobs over the next five years. The company, Mount Vernon, N.Y.-based Jetline, makes and distributes more than 1,000 custom promotional products, such as water bottles and key chains with company logos printed on them, nationwide. (www.goupstate.com)

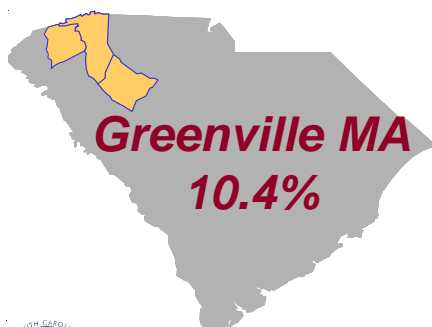
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Major Metropolitan Areas September 2009

Industry	Greenville			Columbia			Charleston		
	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	313,600	308,800	321,100	361,100	360,500	364,500	291,300	292,600	300,400
Total Private	267,600	267,200	276,800	282,400	283,600	284,500	233,200	236,200	242,300
Goods Producing	56,300	56,600	59,900	48,000	48,500	50,900	38,900	39,100	42,400
Service Providing	257,300	252,200	261,200	313,100	312,000	313,600	252,400	253,500	258,000
Private Service Providing	211,300	210,600	216,900	234,400	235,100	233,600	194,300	197,100	199,900
Mining, Logging & Construction	16,000	16,200	17,600	18,800	19,100	20,100	18,000	18,200	20,100
Manufacturing	40,300	40,400	42,300	29,200	29,400	30,800	20,900	20,900	22,300
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	61,300	60,600	64,400	65,700	66,000	69,100	54,600	55,500	56,700
Wholesale Trade	14,700	14,600	14,800	16,300	16,100	16,400	9,000	8,900	9,000
Retail Trade	34,500	33,800	37,000	38,100	38,500	40,800	33,600	34,400	35,500
Food & Beverage Stores				6,200	6,200	6,300			
General Merchandise Stores				8,300	8,400	8,900	7,700	8,000	7,900
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	12,100	12,200	12,600	11,300	11,400	11,900	12,000	12,200	12,200
Information	7,300	7,300	7,100	6,200	6,200	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,700
Financial Activities	15,000	15,100	15,200	30,100	30,200	30,300	13,900	13,900	14,100
Credit Intermediation & Related Act.				7,900	7,900	8,100			
Professional & Business Services	53,900	53,600	55,700	41,300	41,400	38,900	42,700	43,300	42,800
Admin., Supp., Waste Mgt & Rem. Svc.	32,500	32,400	33,700	21,000	21,000	20,500	23,500	23,700	23,600
Educational & Health Services	32,100	32,000	32,200	45,300	44,900	44,100	33,000	32,600	32,300
Health Care & Social Assistance	24,300	24,200	23,600						
Leisure & Hospitality	30,400	30,300	30,500	31,700	32,000	31,200	33,200	34,400	36,900
Accommodations & Food Services							30,100	31,000	32,500
Food Services & Drinking Places				24,600	25,100	25,200	25,700	26,400	26,600
Other Services (except Pub. Adm.)	11,300	11,700	11,800	14,100	14,400	14,000	10,900	11,400	11,400
Total Government	46,000	41,600	44,300	78,700	76,900	80,000	58,100	56,400	58,100
Federal Government	2,200	2,200	2,100	10,500	10,600	9,800	8,800	8,800	8,400
State Government	11,500	9,900	10,800	33,600	32,900	34,400	21,800	21,700	22,300
Local Government	32,300	29,500	31,400	34,600	33,400	35,800	27,500	25,900	27,400

September 2009 Unemployment Rates for Metropolitan Areas

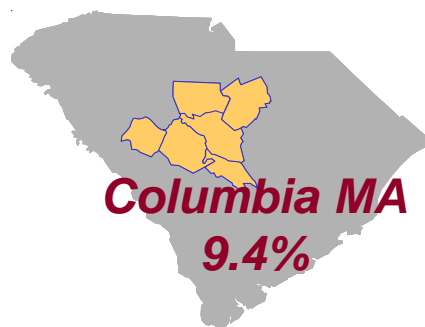
Greenville

Greenville County
Laurens County
Pickens County



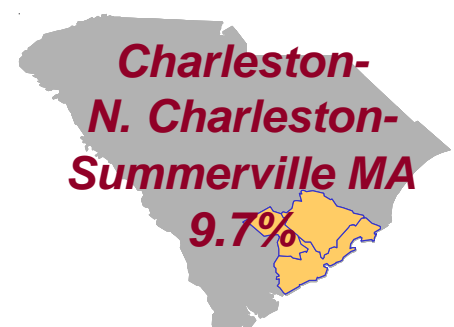
Columbia

Calhoun County
Fairfield County
Kershaw County
Lexington County
Richland County
Saluda County



Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville

Berkeley County
Charleston County
Dorchester County



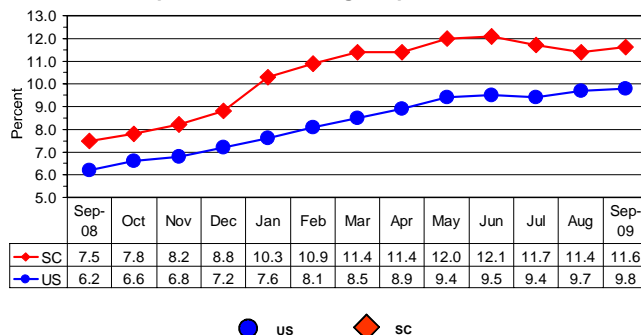
Estimated Number of Manufacturing Production Workers September 2009

Industry	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008	Net Change From:	
				Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008
Manufacturing	156,100	155,400	183,400	700	-27,300
Durable Goods	81,900	82,100	102,900	-200	-21,000
Nondurable Goods	74,200	73,300	80,500	900	-6,300

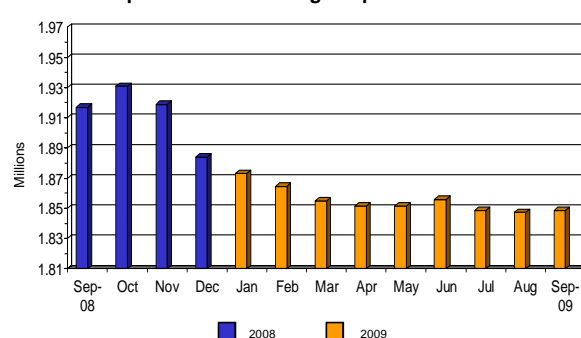
Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment September 2009

Industry	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008	Net Change From:	
				Aug. 2009	Sept. 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,848,400	1,847,400	1,916,900	1,000	-68,500
Construction	96,400	97,600	115,200	-1,200	-18,800
Manufacturing	212,200	212,600	239,800	-400	-27,600
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	357,500	357,000	370,900	500	-13,400
Retail Trade	226,100	226,800	236,400	-700	-10,300
Information	29,800	29,800	29,200	0	600
Financial Activities	102,300	102,500	106,200	-200	-3,900
Professional and Business Services	218,700	216,200	216,300	2,500	2,400
Educational and Health Services	208,800	209,000	209,100	-200	-300
Leisure and Hospitality	204,200	206,900	211,900	-2,700	-7,700
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	28,200	28,400	28,600	-200	-400
Accommodation & Food Services	176,000	178,500	183,300	-2,500	-7,300
Other Services	69,000	71,100	70,900	-2,100	-1,900
Government	345,400	340,600	343,200	4,800	2,200
Federal Government	32,400	32,300	30,500	100	1,900
State Government	98,600	99,500	100,800	-900	-2,200
Local Government	214,400	208,800	211,900	5,600	2,500

US & SC Unemployment Rates
September 2008 through September 2009



SC Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment
September 2008 through September 2009



The **South Carolina Workforce TRENDS** is a monthly publication of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Department.

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GLOSSARY

Benchmark – A statistical technique applied to annual data to eliminate changes that normally occur during the year, due to sampling error and statistical modeling.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) – BLS is part of the U.S. Department of Labor and functions as the principal data-gathering agency of the federal government in the field of labor economics. BLS collects, processes, analyzes and disseminates data relating to employment, unemployment, the labor force, productivity, prices, family expenditures, wages, industrial relations, and occupational safety and health.

Employment – A count of all persons who worked full or part-time or received pay from a nonagricultural employer for any part of the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. Because this count comes from a survey of employers, persons who work for two different companies would be counted twice. Therefore, nonfarm payroll employment is really a count of the number of jobs, rather than the number of persons employed. Persons may receive pay from a job if they are temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, vacations, or a labor-management dispute. This count is based on where the jobs are located, regardless of where the workers reside, and is sometimes referred to as employment "by place of work." Nonfarm payroll employment data are collected and compiled by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey.

Labor Market Information (LMI) – LMI is a body of knowledge that describes the nature, characteristics, and operation of those mechanisms, institutions, and participants involved in the matching of labor supply with demand. LMI is made up of a variety of economic, social, and demographic information. The information describes current conditions and forecasts conditions at a future date. LMI is comprised of population data, labor force data, occupational data, general economic trends, and career data. LMI information can be used to determine policy and program needs, to allocate resources, and to establish program performance standards.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary

Employment – An estimate of all part- and full-time wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay from the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work.

Seasonal Adjustment – A statistical technique applied to monthly data to eliminate changes that normally occur during the year due to seasonal events, such as changes in the weather, major holidays, shifts in production schedules, harvest times, and the opening and closing of schools.

Unemployment – An estimate of the number of persons who did not have a job, but were available for work and actively seeking work during the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month.

Workforce Investment Act (WIA) – The Workforce Investment Act of 1998 provides the framework for a unique national workforce development system designed to meet the needs of both the nation's businesses and the needs of job seekers or those who want to further their careers. South Carolina has 12 Local Workforce Investment Areas (LWIA). The Act requires that each local workforce investment area establish a One-Stop Delivery System including at least one full-service or comprehensive one-stop career center. The full-service one-stop career center must have universal access, including a host of mandatory human services, employment related programs and a partnership, inclusive of each mandatory program that exists in the local community.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept of Labor

are projected from a first quarter 2008 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary

employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

TECHNICAL NOTES

South Carolina Workforce Trends is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. All estimates



EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION Statewide Workforce Centers

Abbeville

353 Highway 28 Bypass
Abbeville, SC 29620
(864) 459-5486

Aiken

1571 Richland Avenue, East
Aiken, SC 29802
(803) 641-7640

Anderson

309 West Whitner Street
Anderson, SC 29622
(864) 226-6273

Barnwell

248 Wall Street
Barnwell, SC 29812
(803) 259-7116

Beaufort

164 Castlerock Road
Beaufort, SC 29906
(843) 524-3351

Bennettsville

Highway 9-W Cheraw Hwy
Bennettsville, SC 29512
(843) 479-4081

Camden

205 East DeKalb Street
Camden, SC 29020
(803) 432-5153

Charleston

176 Lockwood Boulevard
Charleston, SC 29403
(843) 953-8400

Chester

764 Wilson Street
Chester, SC 29706
(803) 377-8147

Clinton

18 Hazel Drive
Clinton, SC 29325
(864) 833-0142

Coastal

200-A Victory Lane
Conway, SC 29526
(843) 234-9675

Columbia

700 Taylor Street
Columbia, SC 29201
(803) 737-5627

Florence

1558 West Evans Street
Florence, SC 29501
(843) 669-4271

Gaffney

133 Wilmac Road
Gaffney, SC 29342
(864) 489-3112

Georgetown

2704 Highmarket Street
Georgetown, SC 29442
(843) 546-8581

Greenville

706 Pendleton Street
Greenville, SC 29602
(864) 242-3531

Greenwood

519 Monument Street
Greenwood, SC 29648
(864) 223-1681

Hampton

12 Walnut Street
Hampton, SC 29924
(803) 943-3291

Hartsville

1319 South Fourth Street
Hartsville, SC 29551
(843) 332-1554

Kingstree

530 Martin Luther King Jr.
Kingstree, SC 29556
(843) 354-7436

Lancaster

705 North White Street
Lancaster, SC 29720
(803) 285-6966

Lexington

714 South Lake Drive,
Suite 140
Lexington, SC 29071
(803) 359-6131

Liberty

317 Summit Drive
Liberty, SC 29657
(864) 843-9512

Marion

2413 East Highway 76
Marion, SC 29571
(843) 423-6900

Moncks Corner

107 East Main Street
Moncks Corner, SC 29461
(843) 761-4400

Myrtle Beach

Magnolia Town Centre
Suite 144
9714 North Kings Highway
Myrtle Beach, SC 29572
(843) 839-5900

Newberry

833 Main Street
Newberry, SC 29108
(803) 276-2110

Orangeburg

1804 Joe S. Jeffords Highway
Orangeburg, SC 29116
(803) 534-3336

Ridgeland

7774 West Main Street
Ridgeland, SC 29936
(843) 726-3750

Rock Hill

1228 Fincher Road
Rock Hill, SC 29731
(803) 328-3881

Seneca

11091 Radio Station Road
Seneca, SC 29679
(864) 882-5638

Spartanburg

364 South Church Street (ES)
440 South Church Street (UI)
Spartanburg, SC 29304
(864) 573-7525 ES
(864) 573-7231 UI

Summerville

2885 West 5th North Street
Summerville, SC 29484
(843) 821-0695

Sumter

29 East Calhoun Street
Sumter, SC 29151
(803) 773-7359

Union

440 Duncan Highway
Union, SC 29379
(864) 427-5672

Walterboro

101 Mable T. Willis Blvd
Walterboro, SC 29488
(843) 538-8980

Winnsboro

1009 Kincaid Bridge Road
Winnsboro, SC 29180
(803) 635-2292

* Please note that these are physical
addresses of the offices;
mailing addresses may differ.



Sites of Interest on the Internet

**SC Employment Security
Commission**
www.sces.org

**SC Labor Market
Information**
www.sces.org/lmi

SC Government
www.sc.gov

Federal Jobs
www.fedworld.gov

Career Voyages
www.careervoyages.gov

Job Bank USA
www.jobbankusa.com

Career One-Stop
www.careeronestop.org

Career Builder
www.careerbuilder.com

Job Fair Info
www.jobexpo.com
www.cfgcareerfaairs.com

Teaching Jobs
www.k-12jobs.com

Former Military
militarytransitiontimes.com
www.acap.army.mil

Jobs for Women
www.womenforhire.com

**Hispanic Alliance &
Career Enhancement**
www.hace-usa.org

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***This issue reflects labor market information for SEPTEMBER 2009, the
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Job Seekers
Mark your Calendars for our next
Employment Expo

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 2009

State Fairgrounds in Columbia
Cantey Building
10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Employers
For information on participating in the Expo

Contact Mike Williams at the SC
Employment Security Commission
Phone (803) 737-2703
FAX (803) 737-2556
e-mail mwilliams@sces.org

Contact Brenda Brown at The State
Media Co.
Phone (803) 771-8558
FAX (803) 771-8363
e-mail bjbrown@thestate.com

www.thestate.com/expo

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